

European Wars

100 Years War (1337-1453)

- Multiple conflicts grouped into one
- **Cause:** conflicts between England and France
- **Battle of Castillon**
 - Last battle
 - First time artillery was played a major role
- **Long Term:**
 - Change in warfare (large armies)
 - Powerful monarchies emerged

War of the League of Schmalkald (1546-1555)

- Cause: Religion
 - Catholic Vs. Protestant
 - Religious war
- League of Schmalkald = protestant states
- Charles V = Catholic
- **Peace of Augsburg (1555)**
 - Religion of ruler = religion of state
 - *"cuius regio emus religio"*
 - **Ecclesiastical Reservation**
 - Prince didn't have to give back property
 - Did not work

Thirty Years War (1618-1648)

- **Background**
 - Holy Roman empire
 - Hapsburgs
 - Many little states
 - Peace of Augsburg (ruler's religion = peoples' religion)
 - Religious leagues
- **Foreign Aims**
 - **United Provinces**
 - Independence from Spain
 - GOAL: to maintain their independence
 - **Spain**
 - Lost territory
 - GOAL: to recover lost lands
 - GOAL: to help fellow Hapsburgs
 - GOAL: to control Scheldt river
 - **France**
 - GOAL: weaken the Hapsburgs
 - GOAL: gain territory along the Rhineland (German States)
 - **Austria**
 - Catholic
 - GOAL: to keep the Holy Roman Empire together
 - **Denmark**
 - GOAL: to get more land
- 2 Views of the 30 Years War
 - **Civil War:**

- German Catholics Vs. German Protestants
- **International War**
 - Struggle for power
 - NOT AS MUCH for religion
 - 2 sides
 - Catholics: Austria, Spain, Catholic, Germanic States
 - Protestants: Denmark, Sweden, Catholic Germanic State
- All fighting in the HRE
- Most fighting = **Mercenaries** (hired soldiers)
- **4 Phases**
 - **Bohemian Phase**
 - Bohemia (Czechoslovakia)
 - Capital = Prague
 - Protestant
 - **Defenestration of Prague**
 - Defenestration = to throw out a window
 - Catholics sent 2 envoys to Prague
 - 2 Catholics thrown out the window
 - **Battle of White Mountain**
 - Bohemia loses
 - End of Bohemia Phase
 - **Danish Phase**
 - Albert of Wallenstein
 - Cruel mercenary
 - Sent by Ferdinand II
 - Defeated the Danes
 - Treaty of Lubeck
 - **Swedish Phase**
 - Gustavus Adolphus
 - Very good army
 - Everyone killed in battle
 - Catholics keep on winning
 - Peace of Prague
 - **French Phase**
 - Richelieu
 - Got directly involved
 - Sent troops
- **End**
 - Fighting for a generation
 - PEOPLE GOT TIRED OF FIGHTING
 - Germany started resenting the fact that other nations are participating

Peace of Westphalia (1648)

- **Administrative Provisions**
 - Peace of Augsburg
 - Included Calvinism
 - Former territories returned to Protestants (who lost)
 - New constitution for HRE
 - Each 500 states sovereign
 - Consensus required for joint action of ALL states
- **Territorial changes**
 - Sweden got Swedish Pomerania

- France got Alsace
- United Provinces independent
- Switzerland independent
- **Significance**
 - **End of religious wars**
 - Wrecked HRE
 - Politically (can't join together)
 - Physically (destruction)
 - Population (mass death)
 - Germany weakened
 - Established a system of *international law*
 - First time international rulers came together to solve problems...
England was the only one that didn't show up
 - Independence of separate states recognized

War of the League of Augsburg (1688-1697)

- France Vs. **League of Augsburg**
 - League of Augsburg = German States
 - Leopold = emperor of Austria (**Hapsburg**)
 - Charles II = King of Spain (**Hapsburg**)
 - King of Sweden
 - The Electors of Bavaria, Saxony, and the Palantinate
 - The Dutch Republic
 - After 1689 England under William of Orange
- **Cause:**
 - Louis XIV attacked German cities along the Rhine
- War dragged on
 - 11 years
 - *No decisive victories or defeats*
 - Louis forced to impose taxes on nobles
- **Treaty of Ryswick**
 - Territories returned
 - **Status quo**- things remained the same

War of Spanish Succession (1701-1713)

- "1st world war"
- Most European countries involved
- **Cause:**
 - Charles II of Spain died with no heir
 - Spanish throne claimed by both Lois XIV and Leopold
 - Both grandsons of Spanish kings
 - Charles II will: **Philip of Anjou** (French grandson of Louis XIV) named heir to Spanish throne
 - Louis XIV: "The Pyrenees no longer exist"
 - **Upset balance of power**
 - Other European powers feared French dominance
 - ALL HATED IT (except Spain and France)
- **Grand Alliance:**
 - England
 - Holland
 - Prussia

- Austria
- **WAR WENT BAD!! FOR THE FRENCH**
 - **Battle of Gibraltar**
 - English capture Gibraltar
 - **Battle of Blenheim**
 - Battle of Ramillies in Brabant

Peace Utrecht

- **To maintain BALANCE OF POWER**
- Wanted to maintain the balance of power
- Philip of Anjou kept Spanish throne BUT
 - Never could there be the same ruler of FR. And SP.
 - Territory given (Spanish Netherlands) to Austria (Austrian Netherlands) + land in Northern Italy
 - Territory given to England (keep Gibraltar) + French lands in N. America
- England got
 - **Gibraltar**
 - **Minorca**
 - **Nova Scotia**
 - **New Foundland**
 - **Hudson Bay Territory**
 - Right to control the slave trade in the New World = Asiento
- Dutch got
 - Gained some land as barrier against France along the Scheldt River
- Austria got:
 - Spanish Netherlands (Austrian Netherlands)- didn't want that much
 - **Milan**- N. Italy
 - **Naples**- N. Italy
 - **Sardinia**- N. Italy
- Prussia
 - **Elector of Brandenburg** was allowed to call himself "King of Prussia"
 - Duke of Savoy = "King of Savoy"
 - France got to keep Alsace
 - **Philip of Anjou** was allowed to be king
 - France and Spain can never be ruled by the same person
- **Long term effects of the War**
 - French treasury drained/ *bankrupt*
 - Depopulated = 20% of people in Europe died
 - War
 - Starvation
 - Revolts
 - Trade disrupted; tax system in ruins
 - Confirmed system of sovereign states (1st time was Peace of Westphalia)
 - *England became dominant*
 - Principle of **balance of power** maintained
 - Legacy of warfare inherited by 18th Century

Great Northern War (1700 – 1727)

- **Cause:** Peter the Great wanted warm water ports
- Peter the Great vs. Charles XII of Sweden
- **Battle of Poltava**
 - Spring 1709

- Russian victory
- Europe shocked; Russia = Major power
- Charles XII flees Ottoman Empire
- **Treaty of Nystad**
 - 1721
 - Russia gained Baltic territories
 - Sweden lost everything outside Scandinavian Peninsula
- **Long term effects:**
 - Sweden no longer a power
 - Russia = strongest in Eastern Europe
 - Russia got a water port

English Civil War/ Puritan Revolution (1642 – 1651)

- **Cause:** split of views about English government
- Roundheads vs. Cavaliers
 - For king- **Cavaliers**
 - Anglicans
 - Nobles
 - Large land owners
 - Fancy clothes
 - Rural areas and NW England
 - Anti-Kings- **Roundheads**
 - Puritans
 - Middle class and gentry (lower aristocrats)
 - Towns and SE England
 - Oliver Cromwell- Leader
- **New Model Army**
 - John Pym died → Cromwell
 - Organized by Cromwell
 - **Paid wages**
 - **Paid for supplies (from tax money)**
 - Well trained
 - Cromwell = *iron sides*
- **Battle of Marston Moor** = turning point
- Roundheads won
 - Executed Charles I
- Long term:
 - Established a **republic** = gov. without a king
 - Later became limited monarchy

Great War of the 18th Century

- **2 parts**
 - War of Austrian Succession
 - Civil struggle within the HRE
 - Conflict between Hapsburgs and Bourbons
 - 7 Years War
 - Both a **balance of power**

War of Austrian Succession (1740 – 1748)

- Fredrick the Great Invaded Silesia
 - Wealthiest Hapsburg province
 - Broke pragmatic sanction

- **Sides**
 - o [Britain, Austria](#), Russia, Spain, Netherlands
 - o [France, Prussia](#)
- **Battle of Fontenot**
 - o Most important battle
- **Battle of Louisburg**
 - o British defeated the French
 - o Tilted the balance
- **Peace of Aix-La-Chapelle**
 - o 1748
 - o Prussia kept Silesia
 - o Everything else returned to status quo
- **Long term results**
 - o Weakness of French position proven
 - o Austrians bitter but satisfied
 - o [German Dualism](#)
 - Two major Germanic states

7 Years War (1740 – 1748)

- **Diplomatic Reversal/ Revolution**
 - o 1756
 - o Same countries
 - [Austria, France](#), Russia
 - [Prussia, Britain](#)
- **Fighting on 3 continents**
 - o Europe
 - o North America (Canada and Caribbean)
 - o Asia (India)
- **War in India**
 - o British East India Co. vs. France East India Co.
 - o [Robert Clive](#)- led British troops in a cave and let them die
 - Black Hole of Calcutta
 - French locked up British troops in a cave and let them die
 - Used British troops as personal army
 - o British won India
- **War in Canada** “French and Indian War”
 - o British advantages
 - Permanent population and navy
 - Indian allies
 - o French advantages
 - Indian allies
 - o British won
 - o **Treaty of Paris** and Peace of **Hubertusburg**
 - 1763
 - Prussia kept Silesia
 - Austria kept Austrian Netherlands
 - Saxony remained independent
 - British got Canada, all territories East of Mississippi and India
 - Spanish got all French territories West of the Mississippi

Napoleonic Wars (1799 – 1815)

- **Cause:** Napoleon trying to conquer vast amounts of land in Europe
 - Upset balance of power
- Napoleon Bonaparte vs. 3 coalitions (rest of Europe)
- Napoleon successful at first
- **Italian Campaign**
 - Napoleon won
 - Treaty of Campo Formio (Napoleon gained land)
- **Egyptian Campaign**
 - Against Britain and Ottomans
 - Napoleon failed
- **Peninsular War**
 - Huge drain
 - Spanish guerrilla warfare
 - Napoleon had to always have troops in Spain
- **Battle of Trafalgar**
 - French navy destroyed
 - British victory (**Admiral Lord Nelson**)
- **Russian Campaign**
 - 1812
 - **Battle of Borodino**
- **German War of Liberation**
 - 1813
 - Battle of the Nations (**Battle of Leipzig**)
- **Battle of Waterloo**
 - Napoleon's last battle
 - British Duke of Wellington
 - Napoleon exiled to St. Helena
- **Congress of Vienna**
 - Post- Napoleon peace conference
 - 10 months
 - Conservative attitude
 - Wanted to turn back the clock
 - Easy treatment of France
 - Louis XVIII returned to throne
- **1st Treaty of Paris**
 - 1814
 - Very lenient b/c wanted to maintain peace and solidify power of Louis XVIII
 - Restored 1797 borders
 - No indemnity or reparations
 - No occupation army
 - Napoleon to Elba
 - 100 Days messed it up
- **2nd Treaty of Paris**
 - 1815
 - Peace with FR. After the 100 days and Waterloo

- More Severe
 - No more Mr. Nice Guy
 - Restore 1790 borders
 - Indemnity imposed
 - Occupying army until the debt is paid
- Territorial Changes
 - Restored France to 1790 boundaries
 - Strong buffer states along eastern border
 - United province united with Austrian Netherlands to form **Kingdom of Netherlands**
 - New country
 - Switzerland
 - Created **German Confederation** (replaced Confederation of the Rhine)
 - **Prussia** got left bank of Rhine
 - Piedmont and Sardinia form **Kingdom of Sardinia**
 - Austria got Lombardy and Venetia
 - Land in Italy
 - **Kingdom of Two Sicilies**
 - Returned to Bourbon rulers
 - **Papal states** restored
 - **Polish- Saxon question**
 - Russia wanted Poland but Britain and Austria feared Russian expansion
 - Prussia wanted Saxony but Austria feared Prussian expansion
 - Compromise: Alexander became king of Congress of Poland
 - Gave Saxony to Prussia
 - Gave Malta, Ceylon islands in the east and west Indies, and South Africa to England
- Significance
 - Minimum resentment in France
 - Britain = colonial leader
 - Smoothed over problems of Poland and Saxony
 - German dualism
 - Triumph of conservatism
 - Disappointment to liberals and nationalists
 - Congress system
 - Anytime there was a problem, European leaders would get and quash liberalism

7 Weeks War (1866)

- **Cause:** Bismarck disputed Schleswig and Holstein with Austria so that he could establish Germanic dominance
- Prussia vs. Austria
- **Battle of Sadová**
- Prussia won very easily
- Treaty of Prague
 - Prussia got Schleswig and Holstein
 - Austria to give Venetia to Italy
 - **North German confederation** formed
 - Led by Prussia
 - Austria not part of it
 - Catholic states in the South excluded
- **Long term effect:**
 - Prussian dominance over Germanic states
 - Austria is out

Franco Prussian War (1870 – 1871)

- **Cause:** Ems telegraph
 - o Bismarck's realpolitik
- Napoleon III declares war on Prussia
 - o Issue of ruling families (Hohenzollerns candidates for Spanish throne)
- Bismarck made allies fast
 - o Russia, Italy, Austria (hated French), Britain (did not want France to get control of Belgium)
- Bismarck besieged Paris
- Easy victory for Prussia

Treaty of Frankfurt

- o Territory taken from France (Alsace and Lorraine)
- o 5 billion francs in reparations
- o **German Empire**
- o January 18, 1871
 - King William I became **Emperor William I of Germany**
- **Long term effect:**
 - o Final step in the unification of Germany
 - o France very angry → revenge

Russo- Japanese War (1904 – 1905)

- **Cause:** dispute over Manchuria and Korea, Japanese sent surprise attack
- Russia poorly supplied
 - o Only 1 railroad going east
- Japan wins fast
- **Battle of Mukden**
 - o Trench warfare
- Humiliating defeat for Russia
- **Treaty of Portsmouth**
 - o Overseen by USA
 - o Japan gained influence in Korea
 - o Japan took Liaodong and Manchuria
- **Long Term effect:**
 - o Confidence in Tsar lost
 - o Russian revolution

Boer War (1899 – 1902)

- Cape of Good Hope originally Dutch
- 1795 Britain gets Cape colony
- Dutch settlers = Boers
 - o Resent British rule
 - o Made "Great Trek" moving north
- Boers founded Orange Free State and Republic of Transvaal
- 1880's diamonds and gold in Transvaal
 - o British annexed
- Fighting
 - o 3 years
 - o Very expensive
 - o British imprisoned Boer wives and kids in concentration camps
 - o More outsiders sympathize with Boers
 - o British Empire lost respect

- **Treaty of Vereeniging**
 - o Transvaal and Orange Free States independent
 - o Dutch privilege
 - o Britain to pay reparations

Russo- Turkish War (1877 – 1878)

- **Cause:** Russia wanted Balkan lands/influence
- War between “one-eyed and the blind”
 - o Russia vs. Turks
- Russia winning easily
- Ottoman empire = clueless, poor strategic planning
- Russians reached Istanbul
- Britain scared that Russia will win
 - o Sent ships
- **Treaty of San Stefano**
 - o Romania, Serbia, Montenegro, Bulgaria = independent
 - o Led to congress of Berlin
 - Stopped spread of Russia
- **Long term:**
 - o Ended up being a waste for Russia

Crimean War (1854 – 1856)

- **Cause:** British support Turks to stop Russian expansion
- Ended long term peace
- British supported Turks against Russia
- Poor performance by British army
 - o Poor leadership (officers)
- 600,000 men died (mostly disease)
- **Siege of Sevastopol**
 - o Sevastopol fell in 1855
- **Peace of Paris**
 - o 1856
 - o Autonomy of Moldavia and Wallachia, became Romania in 1878
 - o Independence of Turkey
 - o Neutrality of black Sea

The Balkan Wars

- **Balkan League**
 - o Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Greece
 - o Wanted to free Balkans from Ottoman Empire
- **First Balkan war**
 - o 1908
 - o Balkan League declared war on Turkey
 - o Victorious against Turks
 - However, internal conflicts (dividing up land among each other)
 - o European powers (A-H) interfered
 - o Buffer zones created
- **Second Balkan War**
 - o 1913
 - o Serbia vs. Bulgaria
 - o Serbia backed by Russians

- Serbia won Albania, but Germany and A-H made them return it
 - Diplomatic defeated against Pan-Slavism
- Serbia became landlocked
- **Long term:**
 - Created a vortex in the balance of power
 - Established who sided where

World War I (1914 – 1918)

- **Causes:**
 - Secret alliance
 - Arms races
 - Nationalism and desire for revenge
- **War on the Western Front**
 - **Central powers vs. Allies**
 - Everybody thought it was going to be over fast
 - Germany did not what to fight was on two fronts
 - WEST: France
 - EAST: Russia
 - **Schlieffen Plan**
 - Aug. 1914
 - German strategy to avoid the war on two fronts
 - Based on assumptions
 - Russia would need long time to mobilize
 - Attack and defeat France quickly
 - Invade through neutral Belgium
 - Because Franco- German border was fortified
 - Germans were moving fast
 - Failed to work because
 - Russia moved fast
 - Belgium resisted
 - Forces were split to Alsace and Lorain
 - Caused England to enter war
 - **Battle of the Marne**
 - French abruptly stopped German advance
 - Turning point in the war
 - Turned war into a slow war (stalemate)
 - TRENCH WARFARE!!
 - England entered the war
 - When Germany invaded Belgium
 - Because of geographical location
- **Trench Warfare**
 - **Battle of Verdun**
 - German offence
 - Took central powers 6 months to advance 4 miles
 - **Battle of Somme**
 - French offence
 - Took allies 1 month to advance 2.5 miles
- **Naval Battles**
 - Allies
 - Blockade Germans
 - Worked

- **Battle of Jutland**
 - Heavy losses on both sides
 - Germans unable to break blockade
 - Germans
 - **Unrestricted submarine warfare**
 - Sink any ship that they saw
 - EX: RMS Lusitanian
 - British- American cruise ship
 - Germans sunk b/c they said that there was contraband on it
 - Contraband was there
- War on the Italian Front
 - **Secret Treaty of London 1915**
 - Originally Italy was allied with Austria Hungary
 - Joined Allies b/c
 - Allies promised Italy Austrian Land
 - Little fighting
 - **Battle of Caporetto**
 - 1917
 - Italy vs. CP
 - Italy losing
 - Italians forced to retreat
 - British and French armies helped stop the German
- War on the Balkan Front
 - Balkans occupied by CP
 - Prior Balkan = POWERKEG
 - British devise plan to capture the straits (Bosporus and Dardanelles)
 - Take Istanbul
 - Improve ties to Russia
 - Free Balkans
 - **Battle of Gallipoli**
 - 1915
 - Disaster for the allies
 - Took 1 year
 - Huge casualties
 - British retreat
- **War on the African and Mid-Eastern Front**
 - Britain and the French seize German colonies in Africa
 - **T.E Lawrence**
 - British colonel
 - Nickname "Lawrence of Arabia"
 - Organized Arab nationalists
 - Led guerrilla raids against the Turks
- War on the Eastern Front
 - Baltic Sea to Black Sea
 - Seesaw in the beginning
 - Russians & Serbs vs. Germans, A-H, Turks
 - Few decisive results
 - Russians were poorly quipped
 - Unprepared
- **Battle of Tannenburg**
 - 1914
 - East Prussia
 - Russians destroyed

- Bulgaria joined by central powers
- Serbians overrun by Germans and Bulgarians
- Russians save allies cause
- 1917
 - o Russia withdrew from war
 - o Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
 - Russia gave up land
 - Russia quit war
- Peace of Versailles
 - o **PROVISIONS**
 - 1.) German fortifications banned from the Rhineland
 - Allies are allowed to put troops there
 - 2.) Rhineland occupied by the allies for 15 years
 - 3.) Limited German military size
 - Aviation forbidden
 - Conscription forbidden
 - Artillery forbidden
 - Submarines forbidden (no navy)
 - 4.) Allies took over German fleet
 - Germans so mad, they destroyed their own ships
 - 5.) Reparations
 - War damages
 - 33 billion dollars
 - 6.) War Guilt Clause
 - Germany was responsible for starting WWII
 - 7.) League of Nations
 - US never joined
 - o **TERRITORIAL CHANGES**
 - o Redrew the map of Europe
 - 1.) Alsace- Lorraine to France
 - 2.) Saar Valley to France for 15 years
 - Very rich in coal
 - 3.) German colonies turned over to League of Nations
 - 4.) Mandates in Middle East
 - Britain: Iraq, Transjordan, Palestine
 - France: Lebanon, Syria
 - Japan, Australia, and New Zealand: German Asian colonies
 - 5.) New Countries
 - Austria and Hungary separated (never to be joined again)
 - Czechoslovakia
 - Yugoslavia
 - Poland
 - Polish Corridor established
 - Gave Poland water rights
 - Turkey
 - O.E broke up
 - Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania
 - Finland
 - Danzig = Free city
 - Port at the end of Polish Corridor
 - Any country can trade
 - Memel = free city

- Dardanelles under international control
- Italian, Romanian, and Bulgaria borders expanded
- **UNPOPULAR**
 - Germany hated
 - Loss of territory
 - Reparations
 - War Guilt
 - Limits of military
 - Polish Corridor
 - Austria upset
 - Loss of territory
 - Land locked
 - Very weak
 - New countries
 - Self-discrimination not perfect
 - Lacked experience with democracy
 - France
 - Still felt insecure
 - Wanted more revenge
 - Italy
 - Felt cheated
 - Denied colonies in Africa
 - Granted only a little land in the north
 - Russia
 - Lost more territory than Germany
 - Suffered 48% of all casualties
 - Excluded from the peace conference
 - United States
 - Preferred isolationism
 - Rejected League of Nations

Russian Civil War (1918 – 1922)

- Cause: Russia revolution, struggle for power
- Reds vs. Whites
- **Reds**
 - Communists
 - Red Armies
 - Very, well organized, because of Trotsky
 - Led by Lenin and the Bolsheviks
 - Fighting to preserve the cause of the revolution

Whites

- Central Asia, Siberia
- Royalists, and supporters of democracy
- Lacked order and organization
- Anti- Semitic
- General Anton Denikin
 - Defeated by the Reds
 - Had 150,000 troops
- Reds won (long term)
 - World's 1st communist nation established (USSR)

Spanish Civil War (1936 – 1939)

- **Cause:** struggle for power
- Dress rehearsal for WWII
- Right vs. Left
- Right
 - o Fascists – Dictatorship
 - o Nationalists
 - o Conservatives
 - o Army
 - o Church
 - o Nobles
 - o Phalange
 - o Led by **Francisco Franco**
- Left
 - o Republicans
 - o Loyalists
 - o Loyal to present gov.
 - o Liberals, aka “Popular Front”
 - o Socialists
 - o Communists
 - o Anarchists
 - o Unions
- Right wins
- Long- Term
 - o Franco = dictator of Spain

World War II (1939 – 1945)

- **Cause:** aggression and appeasement
- **Invasion of the Sudetenland**
 - o Led to Munich conference – Hitler said he does not want anymore territory
- **Invasion of Poland**
 - o September 1, 1939
 - o September 3, 1939 GB and France declared war on Germany
 - o Excuser/Lie: Poles attacked German fortifications on the border
 - o **Blitzkrieg**
 - War strategy of Hitler
 - “Lightning war”
 - Every force hits at the same time (1.7 millions)
 - o Poles fought back
 - o Poland fell within a few days
 - o GB and France waited, did not act
- **Winter War**
 - o Russian offensive
 - o Winter, 1939
 - o Stalin attacked
 - Estonia
 - Latvia
 - Lithuania
 - Finland
 - o Wanted to gain back territories
 - o *USSR kicked out of League of Nations*
 - o No military action from allies

- **Phony War**
 - War in the west
 - 6 months nothing happened
 - “Sitzkrieg”
 - April, 1940
 - Hitler attacked Norway and Denmark
 - Denmark falls immediately
 - Norway fights back, but doesn’t succeed
 - Hitler later attacks
 - Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg
 - Wins very fast
 - Hitler attacks France
 - May 1940
 - Went around the Maginot-Line
 - Through the Arden Forest
 - Uses the Blitz
 - Surrounds allied forces on coast of Dunkirk
 - Hitler invades
 - Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Norway, France
- **Miracle at Dunkirk**
 - Allied soldiers surrounded on the coast
 - British soldiers took their boats and crossed English Channel to save the soldiers
 - 350,000 troops saved
 - Let equipment on the shore
- **France falls**
 - Fell in less than a month
 - **Defeatist** psychology
 - Germans occupy northern part of France
 - Southern France = **Vichy Regime**
 - Set up by the Germans
 - Cooperated with the Nazis; “puppet state”
 - Led by **Marshall Petain**
 - Traitors
 - Northern France
 - Put up a fight
 - Germans had to occupy
 - **Free French**
 - French patriots (led by Charles DeGaulle)
 - Left to England
 - Wanted to overthrow the Nazis
 - Were working on a plan
 - **Resistance**
 - French patriots stayed
 - In France Worked
 - “Underground” fought
 - From the inside
- **Battle of Britain**
 - **“Operation Sea Lion”**
 - Did not have a plan, because he thought that continent would take longer to invade
 - Hitler does not want to send ships
 - Hitler sent planes
 - Germans bombed every day

- 57 days
 - Major cities
- Did not soften the British
 - Moral raised
 - Very angry
- British able to withstand
 - Radar
 - Deciphered German secret code
 - RAF (Royal Air Force) fought in the air = well trained
 - High morale and production continued\
- **Winston Churchill**
 - Prime Minister
 - Sent troops to North Africa
- Eventually Hitler abandoned this plan
 - Due to attack on Russia
- **Summer of 1940**
 - Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark, Norway, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Greece,
- **1941**
 - Bleakest year for allies
 - Germany's peak
- **1942 = Turning point**
 - Pacific
 - Russia
 - Africa
- **PACIFIC**
 - **Battle of Midway**
 - June 1942
 - Midway = American held island just NW of Hawaii
 - Half way between CA and Japan
 - Within striking distance of Hawaii
 - Japanese launched assault on Midway
 - In the air
 - Americans ready
 - Fighting done by carrier based torpedo planes and dive bombers
 - Heavy losses
 - 35/41 American planes shot down
 - 4 large Japanese aircraft carriers sunk
 - Japanese never again went on the offensive
 - American strategy after Midway
 - Island hopping
- **Russia**
 - June 1941
 - Wants resources
 - Oil
 - Food
 - Surprise attack
 - Had an alliance
 - "Operation Barbarossa"
 - Fighting two-front war
 - As he moves eastward, Russians retreated
 - Hitler uses Blitzkrieg

- Stop for the winter
 - Outside of Leningrad
 - 2.5 years siege of Leningrad on Volga River
- Spring 1942: Germans resume advance
 - Main thrust at Stalingrad on Volga River
 - To get some oil
- **Battle of Stalingrad**
 - Aug. 22, 1942
 - Went on for 2 months
 - Russia refused to surrender
 - Led by [Marshall Georgi Zhukov](#)
- Germans surrender in early 1943
- Russians go on offensive
 - Push back and win Eastern Europe
 - Impose communism once they kick out Nazis

- AFRICA

- **Battle of El Alamein**
 - In Egypt
- Fighting in the colonies
- See-saw-(ed)
 - No clear winner
- Axis
 - Base: Libya
 - Command: [General Erwin Rommel](#)
 - German tank commander
 - Leader of “Afrika Korps”
 - “Desert fox”
- Allies
 - Base: Egypt
 - Command: [General Bernard Montgomery](#)
- Fall 1942
 - Americans landed in Morocco and Algeria
 - Caught Germans in the middle
 - Command: [Dwight David Eisenhower](#)
 - “Ike”
 - Rommel
 - Caught between Monty and Ike
- Axis surrendered

- Italy's Defeat

- July 1943
- Allies come through the south (Sicily)
- British and American forces defeat Mussolini in Sicily
- **Badoglio** takes over
 - Represented allies
 - Southern part
- Mussolini flees
 - Executed, hung up upside down
- Allies invaded mainland
 - Sept. 1943
 - Move North
 - Freed Rome in June 1944

- Germans remained in control of mainland until spring of 1945
- **D – Day**
 - France
 - Beaches of Normandy
 - Surprise for the Germans
 - Opened second front
 - June 6, 1944
 - Eisenhower = commander of Allied forces
 - Bloodbath
 - Liberate Paris in August 1944
 - Start moving towards Germany
- **Allies advance/ Defeat of Germany**
 - Heavy bombing of Germany
 - 1943
 - Factories, RP, Cities
 - **Battle of the Bulge**
 - December 1944
 - Belgium and Luxembourg
 - Final advance of the Germans
 - Final effort of Germans
 - Pushed allies back temporarily
 - April 1945
 - Americans and Soviets approaching Berlin from both sides
 - Russians were first to go in
 - Hitler committed suicide
 - Germany surrendered
 - May 8, 1945
 - No single peace conference

Cold War (1945 – 1991)

- Conflict between “East” and “West”
 - East = Soviet Union, communist
 - West = United States, democratic
 - No “HOT” conflicts
 - “Battles” in the UN
- Iron curtain
 - Imaginary line that separates East from West
- **Arms Race**
 - NATO
 - Military alliance
 - If one is attacked everyone helps
- Warsaw Pact
 - With **satellite** states
 - Russia made them communist
- Everyone was building up militaries
- **Détente** – “the thaw” (warming of relationships)
 - Khrushchev tried to open communications with US
 - **S.A.L.T** talks – Strategic Arms Limitations Talks
 - Problem is how they can be verified
- **Truman Doctrine**
 - United States would help any nation that tried to stop communism

- Soviet Union was spreading communism
 - First used in Greece
- Based on **containment**
- **"Brezhnev Doctrine"**
 - SU would make sure that satellite states adhered to communism
 - Gorbachev and end of the Cold War
 - Gorbachev's major internal reforms
 - **Perestroika**
 - Restructuring the economy
 - Privatizations allowed to a degree
 - **Glasnost**
 - Openness
 - Freedom of Speech and press
 - **Democratization** – multi candidate elections
 - WEAKENED COMMUNIST PARTY → led to collapse of SU
- Gorbachev's foreign policy
 - Improve connections/ trade with the West
 - Abandoned **Brezhnev Doctrine**
 - Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, Albania say goodbye to Communism, but Soviet Union does not use force (1989)
 - Restrictions on nuclear weapons (SALT I and SALT II)
 - Breaks down the Berlin Wall (1989)